







[illegible][illegible]

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, speaking of Raphael Semmes late of the Rebel Navy, who has been unconditionally released by Secretary Welles as the order of the President, says: "As far as we are concerned, we are not at all surprised that he or two about a dozen other officers of the Rebel Navy should escape, at the time he surrendered his vessel to Winthrop, it submitted its lawfulness to a board of officers composed of Admirals and Captains of the Navy, and the board unanimously pronounced it a violation of the rules and usages of war. Our Government has modified the rebel antinomies at Richmond, through Gen. Butler, that Semmes had violated the terms of his surrender by declaring as he did, that he was rightfully entitled to the rights of war, and that we would so consider him, no matter what action was taken by the Confederacy. In the face of this he was placed in confinement of the James River, and he was sent to the United States as a military prisoner of war. Army and Navy officers quite generally agree that had Semmes been tried by military or naval court-martial he would certainly have been hung. His unconditional release by order of the President is a gross violation of the law, and the consequence of the latter's determination that no military commissions shall be convened in doubtful cases, and that even such offenders as Jeff. Davis shall be tried by a military court, and that the Government shall be responsible for prescribing some other mode. The issue is squarely made. What will Congress do to the premises?"

Mr. Thomas Downing, a well-known colored citizen of New York, died on Wednesday last week. Mr. Downing was born in Accomac county, Va., in 1818 and was 75 years of age. He came to this city in 1871, where he has steadily pursued the business of an optician, and has been engaged in this occupation for several years in Philadelphia. He manifested great energy in his business, and was highly successful. His only surviving children are George T. and Peter W. Downing. He was a member of the Episcopal church, but he knew the value of it and having taught himself, saw that his children had the advantage which had been denied to him. He sent them abroad to study and to receive the education which he himself had been denied. Mr. Downing had a very wide acquaintance in this city and was generally esteemed. His funeral was on Friday afternoon at St. Philip's Episcopal church, of which he was a consistent member up to the time of his illness. The service was read by Rev. Dr. Foster, and the remains were transferred from Rev. Mr. Peterson's residence, in Wooster street, to the church edifice. A large concourse of mourners accompanied the hearse. The funeral service was read by Rev. Dr. Foster, and the remains were taken to the grave and the body was buried in the presence of a large number of good friends of the dead. A church full of his people reverently listened. Upon the lid of the coffin, which was covered with crosses and wreaths of immortality was an inscription, reading: "In the name, age, and sex of Thomas Downing, A. D. 1818, O. C. 1871." The remains were taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery.

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BOOK NOTICES.—Leonard Scott & Co. last week sent the *London Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Review* for January and Blackwood's for February. The *Edinburgh* contains: Modern Fresco Painting; The Youth of Cardinal Mazzini; Public Galleries and Irresponsible Board of Art; An Economist of the Fourteenth Century; Recent Changes in the Art of War; Boner's Transylvania; Was Shakespeare a Roman Catholic? Corn and the Erekman-Chatrain Novels; Mary Tudor. The *London Quarterly*, among other excellent articles has one on Grote's "History of Plato and other Companions of Socrates," worth more than the price of the whole number.

*Blackwood* continues its serials and has besides Religious Novel; Reform of the Bank of England; Position of the Government and their Party.

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**CORRECTION.**—In the report of the recent Anti-Slavery Festival in Boston, *Mrs. Jonathan Watson*, *lib.*, paid *eleven* dollars instead of *four*, as was misstated.

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To those who use them, a most desirable article of fire-arms is offered in our advertising columns.

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, April 16th, 1866

Our Commonwealth still holds to the conviction that he has been traditionally brought down to us, that public welfare requires the public and deliberate hanging of a certain class of criminals. In accordance with that idea, the order of our new Governor was given some time since, to the hanging of Edward W. Green, a Boston Malden murder. The fatal deed was perpetrated last week. It seems strange that in the nineteenth century of the era called Christian and after, a decided and emphatic testimony of Jesus against such an execrable blood for blood and life for life, should be so manifestly in defiance of murder for murder. The custom of violent infliction of murder for murder has violently killed another. Killing one man because he has killed another, is a senseless and senseless act, but when we look at the cases still in operation to perpetrate this horrible custom, its continuance is supported sufficiently accounted for.

[illegible]

The topic I hinted at naturally suggests the effort now making in this city to confirm and diffuse more widely the popular belief in it. The Boston Convention, too, has not so much been a success in a doubtful sense, as a more practical expression of a desire and large experience for consultation.—Dr. H. A. Adams and his clerical coadjutors here have called in a professional realist, Rev. A. B. Earle, to give them a more definite and practical view of the work among the movements of the campaign, and the other managers of it, clerical as well as lay, seem to grow themselves around him, and give him the advantage of their hourly cooperation. I went once to hear and saw the Rev. Mr. Earle, and saw also the Rev. Mr. Church (one of those sanctuaries in which, by color of the Church, stringent provision has been made against the purchase of purple by colored people), was filled with an audience designed to hear him, even at the expense of the material of the audience, however, surprised me. Still, revival measures have been in progress three months or so, I expected an assembly of "inquirers," and was sorely impressed by the elaborate and professional manner in which the work was conducted. Not only aged women and men (about three of the former to one of the latter), who were obviously Church members of long standing. No doubt they were genuinely interested in the services; but, interested or not, they were not so much interested in the services as in the meetings as possible, not only to help make the churches which the revival preacher wishes and needs, but to stimulate themselves to the work of active coop-

Earle does not might judge by a single sermon, but he is not so much on an appeal to the intellects as to the sensibilities of his hearers. Of unscrupulousness in the use of means, and of the ornaments upon which he relies for success, an attentive audience would have been sure to have detected. He made to the audience, by way of preparation for prayer and sermon :—While being on his knees in prayer such *adoration, supplication, for the blessing of his Father, and for the blessing of his people, as he had said that he would grant the prayers next to be offered in Park St. Church:* and [apparently that audience might be assured by the promise of his Father as well as in heaven] he further declared of his preparation, that he would be glad to have him tell him that they would be on their knees this morning this hour, adding the weight of their supplications to those of the Boston assembly. After this preparation the sermon began. He took for his text the words, *And he shall be paid in the payment of their sins and offerings, and cast much on the duty of each man to consider properly as well himself to the work of diffusing the Gospel.* If this duty were properly attended to, the windows of heaven would be opened, and a blessing poured out upon them. He wasted three points to be well settled in each hearer's mind. First, is it able to open the windows of heaven. Second, is it able to open the windows of heaven. And, lastly, are the conditions within our reach? On this last point brought forward to his Christian audience, as ap-

mate and conclusive evidence, the assurance of a new prophet to Hebrew people, the coming of the Messiah, the resurrection of all the others into "skorches," the windows of heaven should be opened and a blessing be poured out upon them.

Before closing the rambling conference, Mr. Earl gave audience some encouraging instances of the distinguished success of his labors in other places. He described particularly the case of Dr. Turnbull's church in Hartford—of a person in the same city who insisted on coming up to his room and awakening him at midnight, with the information that he had seen Jesus Christ; and how he had been able to convince these persons he had shown the way of salvation so clear and so easy, that they asked in surprise, that all?" He had prayed with him, and said, "If thou wilt, I will go with thee." The man replied, "I will go no more than every one here, if they would accept the same easy conditions. He earnestly wished that they would do so. He would now show them the way, and lead them to the Father, and would wish to know with whom they were willing to make an agreement of themselves and their property. Don't kneel down less you consent to give all to Christ, and I will take it from you." Then he pointed to this knell and said, "This is the gallery first (pointing there), and then the body of the house (pointing there). Individuals in various parts of the house obeyed the direction to arm and kneel, and kneeling as the obligations of church membership bound them to do).

The prayer following this demonstration consisted

thus been authorized to make by a very large proportion of the assembly, and which he seemed to think would have a powerful influence on the Hearse prayer. "We give our property," he said, and dedicate it and ourselves to the service of God. And he proceeded to ask (as if in the way of fair and reasonable return)—Let there be a revival of religion commenced now, such as never before was enjoyed in this town; let the windows of heaven be opened, and abundant blessing poured out; and let some souls be converted here while we are kneeling.

At the close of the prayer, Mr. Earle announced that if any anxious Christian or anxious sinner wished to remain for private conversation, he would stop and speak with them.

Rev. Dr. Kirk, who was in the pulpit at the revivalist, then added a few words before the close of the meeting. Although the aspect of the kneeling multitude had been really impressive to an outside observer, it seemed to bring no encouragement to the experienced manager, who perfectly understood the material of which the meeting was composed. He said, with an air of disappointment, that there was no visible presence of God there yet, and that, to so long these present, perhaps no other opportunity would ever be given.

ance was small, and the gathering seemed to consist almost entirely of Church members, the majority of them in the advanced stages of life. They are, however, a sort of sectarian to persevere, and a conservative in their present institutions, while they desire more or less enlargement—perhaps a very great enlargement—to their churches. Of course, the revivalists, as well as the advocates of industrial and domestic labors attend this branch of the meetings common with others. Of course, the revival preachers like the secular orator and the auctioneer, will so far as they can, begeth the desired effect upon his audience; but since it remains to be seen whether or not that success will be proportionate to the diligent means, our Boston revivalists have good reason to expect success.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1864

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: "The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting Abolition of Slavery, for the Relief of Free Negroes lawfully held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race," celebrated their nineteenth anniversary last evening by a public meeting at National Hall, this city. One year before the birth of American Independence this Society was organized with Benjamin Franklin for its first President. It

done its work as one of the instrumentalities for creating a public sentiment adverse to slavery and the oppression of the colored race, and in behalf of liberty and justice and humanity. It has lived to see the overthrow of American slavery by a means more violent and powerful than its own quiet, peaceful and moral methods, and before it is a century old let us hope we may be able to witness the disappearance of all evils which are the natural outgrowths of slavery, the removal of all the barriers to perfect freedom, the pursuit of happiness that obstruct the pathway of the colored man.

together many of the old and steadfast friends of the cause, whose constant and faithful labors have identified them with the good cause of universal liberty. Far from being surprised at the presence of so many of our faithful laborers to be seen there, as willing and ready to do ever concerning the claims of justice and human rights, your watchful attention, with hearts still beating with the feelings of the noble cause, will find ample reason for the welfare of those who have been made the victims of wrong and outrage, of cruel and oppressive treatment.

Many of the remaining were compelled to leave by remarks from Dillwyn Parrish, who summarized the views of the Society. He spoke of the formation and objects of the Society and of the work that had been accomplished in the past year. He then read the report of the Executive Committee, referred to, wherein they had reported that the Society had the right, and he declared that body for their adherence to just principles. Although chattel slavery has been abolished in the United States, he declared that there was still great work yet to be accomplished in this country, and that he was sure that the Society would be able to do it. He then declared that he was sure that the Society would be able to do it.

Ryland Warner next spoke. He referred to the events of that day one year ago—the joyful demonstration at Fort Sumter and the melancholy event at Wounded Knee. He then declared that the Society had been formed during the past year, and that he was sure that the Society would be able to do it.

An important practical work had been accomplished and how many colored people had basins the recipients of their valuable aid. That stereotyped face was all that I saw in the crowd, which is peculiar to the city of Philadelphia, that wrought in the minds of the races against humanity, that insult to justice, that crime upon the rights of man, so mean, so shameful, unpardonable; I refer to the exclusion of colored people from the right to vote. How long are we to stare us in the face? How long are we to witness this daily conquest over justice, and defiance of sacred requisites? Surely, whilst this proscription exists, neither the members of this venerable society nor the colored people of Philadelphia will insist that justice to prevail, need be reminded of the yet unfulfilled in our midst.

Alfred H. Love read letters received from Charles Sumner, Gen. Howard, Senators Trumbull and Sherman, and others, all expressing their sympathy with the Society, and indicative of a feeling of interest in

Gen. Rufus Saxton was then introduced to the scene. After some observations pertaining to questions of race and religion, he proceeded to give an account of operations connected with his administration of affairs among the freedmen in South Carolina. Much satisfaction was evinced by the recital of events and narration of circumstances relating to these people, and it was gratifying to know that some so fully alive to the rights of the colored race, were so conscious of comfort and happiness in their changed condition, and placed in that important position. Their wants, their present and future good, their general welfare and their property seem to have received his care and active attention. Step by step, he has been endeavoring to place them in a better condition, securing them from either by industry, frugality or the rudiments of education. In a more certain and enlarged condition of dependence. These early efforts thus bestowed upon Gen. Saxton and his coadjutors have borne a beautiful fruit, and every day shows a better prospect than the last, and happy results.

Hon. Mr. Maynard was the next speaker. The gentleman by no means a Radical, and though drawn from another Alliance in some of the views he expressed, he was nevertheless a man who esteems no particular attribute to some of the views that inconsistent man. His ideas of freedom are at odds with those of the President, and were the President to follow him, the country would be the poorer. He thought that the language of such men indicated, would become perpetual claimants of our sorrow and compassion. But freedom has a larger circle than he would have it. It is not only a right, but a duty, to make it higher, nobler and sublimer. It does not shut out the operation of sacred principles in their relation to practical life, its development and happy results. It is not only a right, but a duty, to make it higher, nobler and sublimer. It does not shut out the operation of sacred principles in their relation to practical life, its development and happy results. It is not only a right, but a duty, to make it higher, nobler and sublimer. It does not shut out the operation of sacred principles in their relation to practical life, its development and happy results.

When the gentleman had concluded his remarks Judge Kelley, who was observed among the spectators, rose and said: "I have been invited to the anti-slavery platform, and applause that greeted him was a warm hand. In his stirring speech he has shown to the world the power of the press, and to men about him the power of the poetical sphere, and to raise their voices demanding the ballot for the black man. In giving him the right to speak, we have shown to the world the rights; but by withholding it you deprive it of the power of such protection. In illustration of the narrow idea of freedom, the display of the colored man, who was sent to him from North Carolina, and who has been used in the indictment of thirty-nine ladies of this city, is a disgrace to the community. It has proved it, a kindness of his, witnessed the horrible punishment. Had the freedmen in North Carolina the right to vote, and the speaker, the ladies of this city, would have been able to protect themselves. It would remedy such atrocities. Other examples of tyranny and injustice of Southern laws were mentioned. The speaker concluded by saying that he did not believe in their inability to gain redress and to protect them against legalized shame save through the agency of the ballot."

tion of the next Congress. Should the rebels Copperheads then have a majority, they would demand that would tend to jeopard the peace of country. He remarked that the President one day in Ames, of Massachusetts, not to be "too hard on rebels ; for the next rebellion will not be in the South and it may not be a great way off." If you do not do from the North, remarked the speaker, a clear clean majority of loyal representatives for the Congress, counting the whole number of districts next December inaugurates war for this land, if Andrew Johnson is then living.

ALBION M. POWELL addressed a meeting at Ke N. Y., on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., David H. presiding. Resolutions were unanimously adopted by Congress to secure the ballot to all loyal citizens without distinction of color in the rebellious States. Measures for an amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing throughout the nation impartial, in general suffrage; approving the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the Presidential veto, and calling for a convention to revise the Constitution of this State and remove the odious class distinction on account of color. The movement was also inaugurated to get up a Seaside club in that locality. Mr. Powell, it is expected, attend a meeting, in connection with S. S. and A. Foster, in the Free Hall at Taunton, Mass., near Worcester, on Sunday next, the 23d inst.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—Among the recently passed by the Legislature at Albany, is formally submitting to the people of the State the question whether there shall be a Convention for a revision of our State Constitution. It will be the duty of friends of freedom throughout the State to leave opportunely unimproved to create such a public opinion as will not only insure the holding of the Convention but in it to secure the unqualified repeal of the odious property qualification for colored men, and the striking out of the word "male" as qualification for suffrage.

A. M. P.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, held April 12th, 1856, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we had the passage of the Civil Rights bill, by more than two-thirds of the Congress of the United States, after it had been vetoed by the President, as a vindication of the purpose of that body to liberty succor the weak upon justice, and Human Rights made known to Andrew Johnson, and the entire country, and that the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who real and persistent labor accomplished the passage of such a bill, that they will, to the utmost extent of their power, endeavor to practical enforcement in every part of this country.

Resolved, That the thanks of this nation are due to those three Senators and Representatives of the Ohio

Compass you were bravely battling for Liberty and Humanity, and I am proud to have been your ally. You betrayed the party who loved him like me, a people who truly him in the hour of their bereavement and peril, who broke his solemn promises of protection to the oppressed millions of color of this land—betrayed them to the oppressors of color.

(Sighed) LUCRETIA MOTT, they cry  
O. M. S. P. JONES, rose

LAME AND LAMB.  
FABLE.

[The following is from the British Press, Boston.]

"The nation. We commend it to the consideration of Freedom's Bureau."

Two beggars, Lamb and Lazy, were in want of food. They went to the crutch, the other reclined on couch. Lamb called on Charity, and humbly asked for a crutch. Instead of a crutch she gave him a loaf of bread.

"You demanding a crutch," said Charity, "I will give you a loaf." "But I cannot eat bread without a crutch," said Lazy; "and if you will not ask and receive no, because you say such things, I will starve."

Lamb, who always found fault, and had rather wear a crutch than depend on himself, refused to accept of Charity's bread of an exceeding good and precious gift.

"I do not understand it," said Lacy. Charity replied: "It means that *Charity* feels the loss, and she is not alone. I feel it too. I feel it very much. I am not a mother, but I feel it as if I were. I feel it as if I were a mother, and I will give you counsel. Do not lie on your poor mother; I will send you to the school of the living God."

"Rich said," echoed Lacy. "Where shall I go?" "You will find a description of her, read it, and you will see that she is a good woman," followed: "Go to the *aw*, thou almsgiver; consider ways, and be wise; which, having no guide, over or under, poor man in Summer, and gather for the harvest."

Moral: Instead of begging, or waiting and waiting for a rich uncle to die, go and seek some rich man

**THE FREEDMEN.**

A MEETING was held last week in Boston, at Mr. Garrison's residence, for the purpose of giving us the following extracts, copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser :

Gov. Bullock was expected to preside, but previous business prevented; and, in his stead, William L. Garrison presided; and, his friend, William L. Garrison, in opening the meeting, stated the object of the Commission is to find the South with respect to the question of free institutions, and that the reign of slavery this was impossible; but we have reason to thank God for the abolition of slavery in the States of free institutions, and in the face of the opposition of the South, implant schools, kindred institutions all over that land. Mr. Garrison called upon Rev. James Freeman, Secretary of the Commission, to address the meeting.

Mr. Abbott said that the Commission demands

weeks ago, a colored boy was taken from his wife and mother, and, under the name of a white child, applied to the old slaveholders. Although we do not consider it politic, we have no objection to your publishing the facts, so long as you do not speak of negroes nervously. We read extracts from private letters from the South, showing the ability and disposition of the colored people to do their duty in the satisfaction of their employers, when their just rights are guaranteed. Of one hundred thousand free negroes in the South, we are sure that at least 50,000 are competent. The Commission demands the repeal of laws discriminating between white and black, and asks that the colored people be admitted to the same rights as the white people. We cannot be accused by the Government or the colored people of being prejudiced against the colored people, but by the school boards. We have now 600 teachers actually instructing people at the South, chiefly negroes. The pupils number 100,000. We are not prejudiced against the colored people, and we repeat that it is impossible to make any more there as at present. Florida has appointed a Commission to investigate the condition of the colored people, and we have made considerable progress in that direction. We have been told that the Commission is not to be quoted from (Gen. Paine's report that much was to be done for the colored people as well as the white people, among the freedmen.

[illegible][illegible]

SOUTHERN members of Congress used sometimes to think God that there were no free schools nor niggers in the districts they represented. The following extract of a letter in the *Freedmen's Record*, from a brave young lady teacher in Warrenton, Va., reveals their determination to perpetrate that deplorable condition:

"Last night I had more than a hundred at my school. Of course, I could do nothing with so many alone, but Leont McNulty kindly volunteered his services to help me. I had to get up at 5 o'clock and be in his office all day. I think no school teachers would have induced him to undertake the task but for the fact that he was a free man, a free person, and he also felt it was not safe for me to be there with no other protection than those colored people. I think it is a great pity that we have no plan to protect our colored people from such a situation. I did not anticipate any violence."

[illegible]

to my father's gate, with lavender varnished knees, placed under the door of Mrs. Cox (the lady is now dead) and I was allowed to go in and out at will, without a word of threat addressed to me. I know I shall not be there, unless fortune be sent. Mad. Johnson writes to me from New York, that she is well, and that today we make another appeal. I suppose I shall have to wait some time, but I am sure that when she comes, as it is very likely the building may stand while we were in it. I am so and about it, for she is a very good woman, and I am sure that with her help, from the door of the school, I shall be able to get out and out perseverance have enraged the white men, and they have been so angry, that they have treated like brute—incapable of any higher feelings than the brute, as they say—having been so angry, that they have been so angry, that we have most excellent population of colored people, and I am sure that they will be able to do so, in spite of the obstacles.

S. FAIRFAX WOOD.

Another lady, Miss Jane Hoerner, writes from merit, also in the Boston *Register's Record*:

"I have just returned from my afternoon school, and I have just returned from my afternoon school in the morning. I have six colored girls over eighteen years of age, and I have been so long in the school, that I have become capable of teaching. Three of the ambitious, the others bright, pretty-faced mulattoes, and I am sure that they will be able to do so, in spite of the obstacles."

[illegible]

placed to have white children sit at the same tables with them. They do not wish to be interested, as they remain hours."

—

**VIRGINIA AND THE FREEDMEN**

MR. JOSEPH SMOKE, said to be a Union man, has written a long letter to Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to show that the Virginia Legislature has given a good condition of the Freedmen serious consideration. Below are extracts relating to the most important particulars:

ROSELAND, ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY, V.  
March 24, 1865.  
U. S. C.

To Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau.

MY DEAR SIR, AWARE from public criticism of the late General Assembly of Virginia has not been made in its legislation in regard to the colored race, and desiring that my State should not be con-

First, as to contracts for labor between white and colored persons, it is provided as follows:

"That no contract for the hire of any person for longer period than two months, shall be binding upon any person, who is not a white person, if written by such white person or his agent and by such colored person, or if written by such white person, public, or clerk of the county or corporation or overseer of any corporation or county in which the person may reside, or in which the labor or service is to be performed, or if written by the colored person or overseer of the poor, or the witnesses, to the contract, and the certificate of the county clerk, and his acknowledgment thereof, and it shall be void, and the certificate a nullity, and the contract null and void."

This provision, I am informed by prominent persons, is intended to prevent the possibility of oppression of the freedman, and to secure for him the proceeds of his labor, and such obviously is its purpose. It is a very wise provision, and is well calculated, by reducing to the certainty of writing the contracts between the two, and so avoiding the possibility of misunderstanding or imposition, to next to insurmountable.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

This revolutionary sentiment except for crime is to be meted out to the white race among the colored race among to be treated with justice, but the Legislature can do every thing that the white race and intelligent members of society."

ending by the State civil authorities, and the  
of legislator (forewent and wisdom will be duly  
by the State of the people and the  
of interest and good feeling will be re-sta-  
will result in the permanent well-being  
race.

I trust that these explanatory statements will  
the misapprehensions and allusion to the  
legislature of my State, and put them and their State  
before the country.

With high respect, your obedient servant,  
JOSEPH R. BOWARD.

DR. BOWARD'S LETTER IN REPLY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REVENUE  
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1898.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 4th inst.  
Hon. JOSEPH R. BOWARD, U. S. Senator from  
Vt., dated N. Y. I am much pleased to receive your  
letter, and believe that it is due to the Legislature  
of my State, and to the people of my State, before  
public. We ought to cherish every right step  
and welcome the passage of every just law  
which respects the rights of the citizen.

(Signed)  
O. U. HOWARD, Major-General.

**CITIZEN.**

DIED, at the residence of her sister-in-law, Miss Mary  
Kensett Burroughs, on the morning of the 7th ult., at  
the age of 82 years, Mrs. MARY ANN BURROUGHS,  
widow of the late JOHN BURROUGHS, of the town of  
Hartford, Conn.

[illegible]

Remondt Square, Pa.

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## Special Notices.

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### ARTIFICIAL LIMB

FOR EVERY VARIETY OF AMPUTATION.

The most approved apparatus for amputations of the leg, amputated forearm and shortened limb, to venture U. S. Army and Navy furnished by Commission of General D. G. Army.

Pamphlets and references sent to applicants by  
K. D. HUDSON, M.D.,  
Clinton Hall, up stairs, Astor Place, New York

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### LITERARY INSTITUTION, BEREA, KY.

This Institution, founded in 1812, had completed class of 1883, by reason of much violence, because its

in their country, and the Government Departments. Those who believe in the value of the work done by the Institute have been asked to enter anew upon their work with no little hope that the Government will be able to give the advantages of education to greater numbers of the people. The Institute has been put in the hands of men to give their efforts to the cause of the people, and the Institute has been put in the hands of men to give their efforts to the cause of the people, and the Institute has been put in the hands of men to give their efforts to the cause of the people.

**SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE.**

In the month of June, there are five Literary Institutions where the Institute has been put in the hands of men to give their efforts to the cause of the people, and the Institute has been put in the hands of men to give their efforts to the cause of the people.

**LOCATION.**

The Institute is situated in Berlin, near the central station, on the most direct railroad route, by actual measurement, from Berlin to the Institute, and the Institute is situated in Berlin, near the central station, on the most direct railroad route, by actual measurement, from Berlin to the Institute, and the Institute is situated in Berlin, near the central station, on the most direct railroad route, by actual measurement, from Berlin to the Institute.

**DONORS OF THE INSTITUTE.**

The object of the School is to furnish facilities for a liberal education to students of the highest attainments and to enable them to acquire a knowledge of the principles of the various sciences and to apply them to the service of the community. The school is open to students of all ages and of all nationalities. The curriculum is designed to give a broad and liberal education, and to prepare students for the various professions and for the service of the community. The school is open to students of all ages and of all nationalities. The curriculum is designed to give a broad and liberal education, and to prepare students for the various professions and for the service of the community.

[illegible]

